

Geography

Place based, Locational and Geographical process based Knowledge progression

Geography skills taught as part of the unit

Year group	Place based knowledge	Locational based knowledge	Geographical process based knowledge
Reception Early Learning Goal (ELG)	<p>ELG Understand The World: People, Culture and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. 	<p>ELG Understand The World: The Natural World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. <p>ELG Understand The World: People, Culture and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. 	<p>ELG Understand The World: The Natural World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons
Year 1	<p>Local area study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between rural and urban areas Recording and identifying the main physical and human features of the school grounds and create maps Recording and identifying the main physical and human features of the local area and create maps 	<p>The United Kingdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe. Locating the UK on a map It is made up of four countries, which all have their own capital city. Each country has its own flag. Locating the 4 countries of the UK on a map 	<p>Weather and seasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the UK, there are four different seasons. Each season has different weather types. Winter is cold, wet and windy. It snows in some areas and gets dark early. Spring brings warmer weather. Flowers start to grow and baby lambs are born. In summer, the weather becomes hotter; there is often less rain, but there may be thunderstorms. The weather starts to get colder in autumn. Leaves change colour and fall off the trees.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some easily recognisable and commonly used ordnance survey map symbols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Kingdom also has a flag, which is sometimes called the Union Jack. The United Kingdom is an island: it is surrounded by water. The UK has human and physical features. Human features are made by people and physical features are made by nature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recording the weather as observational data Communicating about change in the weather and seasons Comparing and contrasting the seasons
Year 2	<p>Zambia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore Zambia's physical and human features and locate it on maps Locate the village of Mugurameno and share what I would like to learn about it. Compare how the people of Mugurameno use the River Zambezi with the ways in which we use rivers near us. Find out about food in Mugurameno and how it is prepared. Explain how the people of Mugurameno protect themselves and their homes from wild animals – and how they make use of animals in their everyday lives Use photographs and information texts to help imagine what daily life in Mugurameno might be like 	<p>Continents and Oceans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world is made up of many countries. Locate the countries of the world on a map The countries can be grouped into continents. Locate the continents on a map The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans. Locate the oceans of the world on a map Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans. Human features are made by people. Physical features are created by nature. 	<p>Hot and Cold Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain! Locate the equator on a world map Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry. The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet. Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area. Locate the different hot and cold places studied on a world map How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there. Compare and contrast the features of hot and cold places People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones. Draw conclusions about how humans adapt to live in hot and cold places
Year 3	<p>North America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate North America on a world map and explore the landscape 	<p>Rio and South-East Brazil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South America's biggest country is Brazil. Here you'll find the Amazon Rainforest, home to a huge 	<p>Climate Zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify countries within North America and states within the USA Explore the physical geography of the Rockies Describe the physical geography of Mount St Helens and the impact it has had on the surrounding area Compare the landscapes of different US states. Compare New York State, New York City and where I live. 	<p>number of animals, plants and insects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil is the world's seventh largest economy. It is rich in natural resources such as Iron ore. They are also one of the largest exporters of coffee, beef, sugar and orange juice. In the summer of 2016 Brazil hosted the Olympic Games. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator the hotter it is. As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.
Year 4	<p>Rainforests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical rainforests are found north and south of the Equator between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Rainforests are home to over half the species of plants and animals in the world and are a fantastic source of foods and medicines. A rainforest has many layers of vegetation (plants) growing within it. All of these plants grow to different heights and create layers within the rainforest. 	<p>South America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South America's biggest country is Brazil. The Amazon Rainforest, home to a huge number of animals, plants and insects is in South America. Deforestation is a threat to the Amazon Rainforest. A lot of forest has been destroyed, for example to make space for cattle ranches, from which beef is exported worldwide. Manaus is a city in the heart of the Amazon Rainforest region and sits on the Rio Negro, one of two major rivers that flow into the River Amazon. 	<p>Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. It never stops! Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power. A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course. Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river. <p>Source to sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and present the physical and humans features of the River Fowey using sketches, photographs and maps Use maps and GPS to locate the source of the River Fowey on Bodmin Moor Use compasses and 6 figure grid references to locate and plan the route to the source of the river Use compasses and 6 figure grid references to identify features whilst canoeing the River Fowey to the sea
Year 5	<p>European region study</p>		<p>Mountains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate Europe on a world map and identify some of its characteristics • Locate some of Europe's countries and capitals, and find out more about them. <p>Describe and understand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore different European cuisine. Suggested activity: Design and/or make a dish at home or at school • Use key facts and persuasive techniques to persuade someone to holiday in the Mediterranean. • Compare and contrast news stories about the Mediterranean. • Compare life in Athens with my life and my local area 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range. • Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded. Mountains have their own climates. <p>Earthquakes and Volcanoes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates. The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. • The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting. • Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale, They can cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land. • When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava. This is a very hot liquid that destroy anything in its path.
Year 6	<p>United Kingdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To locate the region and local area in relation to other places • To use an aerial image to describe the key physical and human features of the region and local area To understand local, regional, national and international links to the local area • to identify the principal features of a region within the UK using physical and human geography maps • To locate key sites on a regional map • To use scale on a map to measure approximate distances 	<p>Goss Moor Local area study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the physical and human features of the moor and the tin workings using maps and aerial images • Observe, Communicate and present the human and physical features of the moor and explain how they have changed • Understand how the physical geography of the area has been changed by humans. • Understand the history and decline of the Tin Streaming industry on Goss Moor • Understand the dispersal of miners (Cornish Diaspora) following the decline of the industry and the resulting influence on other countries of Cornish miners 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To use distance and compass points to identify the approximate location of a place• To consider how a region can meet the needs of its population• To identify key human needs and processes• To gather evidence through urban fieldwork of how a region is meeting people's needs• To annotate an Ordnance Survey map to accurately locate specific sites• To create symbols and a key for a simple land use map • To create accurate six-figure grid references for specific sites• Communicate geographical information about the region, using maps and writing at length	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locate the dispersal of miners from the (Cornish Diaspora)	
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